

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 18, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASE.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

Presidential Elector.
WILLIAM S. ASKE.

See Fourth Page.

"LIGHT," "LIGHT."—The people of the Southern States are said by our Eastern brethren, to be only fit to be gulled, any how. It would really seem so. Some years ago we had the celebrated "Lard Lamp," that was only second to *Aladdin's*, but which in the sequel proved to be a perfect humbug. Now we have in town a concern by which we presume our good people will be fooled out of "some" of their loose change, a candle-stick that makes at will, from grease of all kinds, the nicest sort of candles almost by magic. We have seen it, and we risk nothing in saying that it is about on a par with the "Lard Lamp." But go it. Humbuggers, as well as others, must make a living; so hand up your loose quarters.

REDEEMED, DISSENTED, REGENERATED.—With proud feelings of rejoicing do we pen these lines. The Old North State is redeemed. Taylor Whiggery is as dead as Julius Caesar, within the borders of North Carolina. We care not that Manly is elected by a pitiful majority of two or three hundred.—Federalism has been prostrated by a blow from which it cannot recover. No powers of lying, slandering, boasting, or bull-ragging, which Federalism may bring to its aid, will suffice to galvanize into life the rotten carcass of Taylorism. The die is cast, and henceforth the good Old North State will take her place in the line with her Republican sisters of the South. Federalism may endeavor to whittle up its spirits by telling its followers that if it hadn't been for this, and if it hadn't been for that, Manly would have been elected by 5,000 majority. It won't do. This kind of stuff will gull no one. Taylorism beat Charles Manly.

Mark this; and against the idea of November when the 11 Electoral votes of North Carolina are cast for Cass and Butler, then it will be demonstrated that it was not because Charles Manly was not strong, but because Taylorism was weak, that the Federal party suffered such a Waterloo defeat. Federalists may endeavor to break the force of their terrible fall, by telling you that "Free Suffrage" did it—that Charles Manly, the "inimitable Charley," was put up by the Raleigh Whig clique, and therefore he was unpopular—that "General Apaty" played the very old Harry with their forces, but all this is gammon. The sensible, serious, reflecting amongst them, know full well that Mr. Manly is one of the most popular men in the State; that he has as many strong, warm, personal friends, as any Whig in the State—that he is a fine popular speaker, with captivating manners, and as capable of drawing out the whole Whig strength as any man they could start. This they know, and they said before the election. They may reverse the picture now as a means of covering their defeat, but they know in their hearts that any man they might have had in the field would have shared the same fate.

In this, our hour of rejoicing, we will say nothing of our own friends who could, if they had only done their duty, have triumphantly elected Mr. Reid. We will not for the present say ought of two or three eastern counties that might have saved the election of Mr. Reid, simply by polling their whole strength. We think their own reflections will be sufficiently severe monitors without any remarks from the Republican press. We shall, however, most certainly expect them to redeem their honor by extraordinary exertions between this and the 7th of November. They have every stimulus that can possibly urge men to work. We appeal to them as democrats, in the full confidence that they will fully redeem their character.

Brother democrats from the sea board to the mountains, we have now everything before us that can stimulate democrats and patriots to the performance of their whole duty. Will we not work like men? We can carry the State for Cass and Butler by a handsome majority, and bury whiggery in a grave so deep that it will not be heard of for years in the old North State, by uniting in one gallant struggle. Will we not do it? Who is there that does not with his whole heart and soul answer, yes? We can give Cass and Butler at least four thousand more votes than we gave Mr. Reid, if we will only try. Work, and we will pledge the State to the gallant and true-hearted Cass and Butler by a handsome majority. More anon.

DAVID S. REID.—Whether our gallant leader—Col. Reid—is really our Governor or not, one thing is certain, and that is, he has endeavored himself to the democracy of the whole State, in a manner that will never be forgotten by them. He assumed their standard when it was, comparatively speaking, dragging in the dust, and he has borne it aloft most gallantly in triumph. As a democrat and an humble member of the democratic press, we tender him our sincere and hearty congratulations for the gallant fight he has made for us as our standard bearer in the memorable struggle through which we have passed. Colonel Reid has done nobly. He has revolutionized, or rather, under his gallant lead, the State has been completely revolutionized. Whether elected or defeated, he will always bear with him the respect, admiration and gratitude of the Republican party. If he does not fill the gubernatorial chair on the 1st of January, 1849, he will do so on the 1st of January, 1851. We wish this to be remembered.

"We tell you, Mr. Observer, in the first place, that that 'Certain Somebody,' of whom you speak, to wit, the Hon. Hall McAllister, of the State of Georgia, one of the ablest and purest men of the South, never said that Mr. Fillmore made an Abolition speech in New York City; but we do tell you that he did say that the said Millard Fillmore, in Western New York, did, in (Mr. McAl's) presence and hearing, make such a speech; and we tell you further, that there is no man now in Georgia, nor in the South, that dare impugn the honor and veracity of that same 'Certain Somebody.' Hall McAllister is one of the first men in all the Southern country, and what he asserts cannot be controverted.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We correct the table in another column from the last Standard, (Wednesday). We do not know with certainty who has been elected Governor of North Carolina, but presume from the complexion of the returns, that Mr. Manly is the Governor elect by about four or five hundred majority. It will be seen that all the counties but Currituck and Cherokee (extreme East and West) have been heard from, and according to the Standard's figuring, Mr. Manly would be elected by 600 majority, if the above two counties have voted as in '44. The vote in our table is only official for 30 counties.—When all the official returns are in, we will then, and not before, know what Mr. Manly's majority actually is. By next week, we presume we will be able to publish the official vote of the whole State. Until then the reader must rest satisfied with the table presented in another column. It is the best we can do.

THE VERY LAST—MORE CONSISTENCY.—If the following is not about the richest thing of the kind that, under all the circumstances, has been presented to the American public for a month of Sundays, then we are no judge.—"Old Zack" would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention (that nominated Cass and Butler,) if it had been offered to him! Well, this is spicily, to be sure. We presume he would have accepted the nomination of the Buffalo Convention on the same terms! We should like, as a matter of curiosity, to know what these terms are. Can't some of the Taylorites in these dignified inform us? Aint "Old Zack" a hoax? We would state that the following is clipped from the Charleston Evening News, a Taylor paper, of Wednesday evening. "A few more of the same sort left!"

LATER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.—Extract of a letter from General Taylor to a friend in this city:—"I never had any aspirations for the Presidency, nor have I now, farther than the wishes of my friends are concerned in the matter; nor would I have it on any other terms than I stand when the subject was first agitated, which is, that my acceptance must be without pledges or being trammelled in any way, so that I could be the President of the whole Nation and not of a Party. I have accepted the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, as well as the nomination of many primary assemblies gotten up in various sections of the Union, in some instances, in respect of party; and would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, had it been tendered on the same terms. I am now fully, if not fully, before the country as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and if it should be my good or bad fortune to be elected, I trust my course will be such for the most part as regards the management of our national affairs, as will meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens. Should they fail to do so, they will, I flatter myself, have the charity to attribute my errors to the head and not to the heart. Very respectfully, your friend, 'Z. TAYLOR.'

ORIGIN.—It will be seen from a reference to our Congressional summary, that this territory has at last got a government. The bill for its organization has the Wilmot Proviso in it, and is the law of the land, having received the signature of the President. Mr. Polk sent a message with the signed bill to the House of Representatives, where it originated, communicating his reasons for signing it, with this to us Southern people, odious feature. The House, in which the reader knows the whigs have a majority, refused to read the message, or to order its being printed. We learn from a gentleman, (a member of the House,) that it was well understood that Mr. Polk protested against the Wilmot Proviso feature. We will of course soon have this document, which we learn is an able one, and will take the earliest opportunity of giving it to our readers.

It will also be seen that the Senate went into executive session for about half an hour before the expiration of the session. It is understood that the President nominated General Shields as governor of Oregon, and the Senate confirmed the same. This we only give as surmise, but believe it is correct. So Gen. Shields is not, after all, in San Luis, Mexico!

THE CHRONICLE AND OTHER FEDERAL PAPERS in North Carolina, are endeavoring to give some reasons why the feds of North Carolina have "done so badly." The "inimitable Charley" was a Raleigh man, and therefore could not run! The "inimitable Charley" had not been nominated by county meetings, and therefore again, could not run; and last, but not least, in the opinion of the Chronicle and kindred federal prints, the "inimitable Charley" and the whig party did not "judiciously manage" "the Senatorial suffrage" question. Drowning men will catch at straws. The amount of all this simply is, that if the whig party had done better, why Charley would have been elected by a large majority. But we would like to know of the Chronicle and other federal papers, why the unbounded popularity of old Zack didn't more than balance all these weaknesses of the "inimitable." Come out like men and "fess the corn" at once. Mr. Manly had to carry the burden of Taylor and Fillmore on his back, and this is what has broken him and the whig party down in the old North State.

THAT EXTRA PAY.—The President has communicated to Congress a message in answer to the House resolution, calling upon him for a statement of the extra pay received by Gen. Cass and Taylor, respectively. The message and accompanying documents have been ordered to be printed. So soon as they make their appearance, we shall take pains to make their contents known to our readers. In the meantime we assert, that Gen. Cass never received from the public Treasury a cent but what he was entitled to; nor did he ever obtain a cent therefrom but in the most honorable manner.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We learn that the Directory of this Company have appointed Major Walter Gwyn, chief Engineer of the Manchester Road. We further learn, that Mr. Fleming, late Superintendent of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, has received the appointment of assistant Engineer. Mr. Fleming informs us, that he (with an efficient corps of Engineers) will, in the course of a few days, commence the survey of the southern end of the Road, and that Major Gwyn will, ere long, commence on the Wilmington end. It will require at least four or five months to locate the Road.

THE NOTORIOUS DON NICHOLAS TRIEST, who they say is crazy, has sent to the Speaker's table of the House of Representatives a long letter accompanied by sundry documents touching his mission to Mexico as Commissioner of the United States. The House refused to print this precious document.

THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Our readers will recollect—they ought to do so—that some two weeks since the Senate, after the most anxious deliberation, conceived and enacted a bill, known as the "Compromise Bill," for the settlement of the slavery question. This bill received the vote of every Southern Democratic Senator, and of all the Southern Whig Senators with the exception of four, one of them the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina! It passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 22, and was regarded by the ablest and fastest friends of the South as the best compromise for the South that could be made. Well, this Compromise measure, after having received the most mature and anxious deliberation of the ablest body in the world, and after having been passed by a vote of three-fifths of its members, was sent to the House of Representatives, and there the motion was made to lay it on the table, without the slightest consideration! Who, slaveholders of North Carolina, do you suppose was the man who, in hot haste, made this motion to lay this Southern measure on the table? Who but ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the great bell-weather of the Federal party in Georgia! Those votes killed this measure in the House of Representatives. Why, the votes of Southern Whigs? Voters of North Carolina, will you bear this in mind? Bear in mind, we beseech you, that of the eight Southern Federal votes that killed this great measure in the House of Representatives, two of them were cast by recent sons of North Carolina, NATHANIEL BOYDEN and RICHARD SPEIGHT DONNELL. We beg you to bear this in mind. Treasure it up, and let these men have the full benefit of your recollections in all time to come. Remember too that not a single Whig from the free States voted with the South, whilst TWENTY-ONE DEMOCRATS from the non-slaveholding States voted like men with the South on this great question. We beseech you to reflect upon these matters, and ask yourselves, as citizens of the South, if you can longer act with a party that is willing to sacrifice your dearest interests for the sake of a party triumph. In closing this article, we beg your special attention to the following remarks, which we clip from the New York Globe, the organ of the "Free Soil" Wilmot Proviso party of the State of New York. We quote them for the purpose of shewing you that the Whig party in Congress are regarded as the natural allies of the anti-slavery men of the North. We call upon you who read the papers and are acquainted with these facts, to circulate them amongst the people.

From the New York Globe, July 31.
The defeat of what was impudently called a Compromise Bill—As we anticipated, this infamous bill, misnamed a Compromise bill, has been defeated in the House of Representatives. The vote of New York, with a solitary exception, was given against it. That exception was the vote of Mr. Richard, son of a free State politician. Everywhere in the North the defeat of this bill will be received as intelligence of the most cheering character. Its defeat saves the virgin soil acquired from Mexico from the deadly contamination of slavery. The unholy schemes of the slave power are frustrated, and the people will now, more effectively, organize victory given to a united and more energetic movement against any future effort of this power to extend the institution of slavery over new lands. The genuine fire of liberty will burn brighter than ever. We rejoice that the time has come when the North is no longer to be the mere tool of a Slave oligarchy.

To the Whigs in the present House of Representatives the country owes much. The devotion to the principles of Liberty manifested by their vote to lay the infamous Bill on the table, forces from us an admission that they have proved themselves far more Democratic than a large number of the people's representatives who lay special claim to the cognomen. The insolence of the slave power is humbled by a House of Representatives in which a majority are called Whigs.—Not a single Whig from a free State voted for the Bill. But we have twenty-one recent members from the free States, calling themselves Democrats, who went for Slavery! Maine furnished two of these traitors to Liberty. New York one, Pennsylvania four, Ohio five, Indiana five, and Illinois four.

WE find the following in the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday morning. The message we will endeavor to publish in our next. In the meantime this paragraph will give the reader an idea of its contents:—

The Message of the President on the Oregon Bill.—We publish to-day the chief portion of the communication made by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, with which he accompanied the announcement of the fact that he had signed the bill providing for a territory of the United States on Thursday night, to meet the meeting following morning in prayer. This adjournment may be regarded as final. The nominations were confirmed unanimously, in mass convention. Among the last acts were songs, and the reading of Van Buren's letter. One dispatch only.

Mr. Hale's friends will support Mr. Van Buren. Hale's name was withdrawn by his friends from the list of candidates. The resolutions adopted at the convention are explicit and satisfactory to liberty-men and whigs. The substance of the resolutions is: "No Slave Territory."—"No more Slave States."—"The end of Slavery in [] in the District of Columbia" is declared to be no object. "Friends of Free Soil."—"Freedom of Public Lands."—"Cheap Postage." Election of the public officers of the General Government by the people in all practical cases as fully declared.

The best possible feeling prevails. Whigs, Democrats, Liberty-men, are all grasping each other by the hand. "A motion has been adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, that John Van Buren shall throw aside all personal considerations and stump the Union for the candidates."

Let the Chronicle publish the whole controversy between the Norfolk Argus and Herald about the Captain of the Brig Tally Ho and the N. C. Volunteers, and we are content. There were more than those two articles you published, Mr. Chronicle. We know the Volunteers that were discharged at Norfolk, and we feel certain that there is not one in every ten that will not vote for Cass and Butler. In three of the four companies, there were, at the outside, only two of them Taylor men. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Why didn't our neighbor of the Commercial Review, in noticing the vote in Congress on the Missouri Compromise amendment, (proposed by a Northern Democratic Senator,) state that the four members from free States that voted for it in the House were all democrats; and that not a single Whig from the free States voted for it? Indeed, not a single Whig from the South on any occasion throughout the whole of the late controversy, with the single exception of Mr. Senator Phelps, of Vermont, who voted for the Compromise bill.

THE PRESENT ASPECT.—The Federal party of the United States, knowing full well from the experience of the past that they stood no chance of success with any man as their candidate who was openly and avowedly identified with their old principles, and knowing also that if they desired success they must nominate some one as their champion who might be able, from extraneous circumstances, to create enthusiasm in their ranks, have, for this reason, marshalled themselves under the banner of a military chieftain, whose principles, for the good reason that he has none, they flattered themselves would not trammel them in the campaign. There is no doubt but that the leaders of that party made the most extravagant calculations upon raising a storm of wild enthusiasm by the nomination of General Taylor, similar to that by which they elected Harrison in 1840. This, we say, was their calculation. They did not care a fig about Gen. Taylor. There were hundreds, yea, thousands, in their ranks, whom they knew were far more competent for the duties of the Presidency than Gen. Taylor. Indeed, if the Whigs proper of the Union were certain of having the selection of the President in their own power, we question if the name of "Old Zack" would once cross their minds. But, as we have said before, Gen. Taylor had acquired an enviable reputation as a gallant leader in the late war, and his principles they thought would not hurt him. They calculated that the name of "Old Zack" would evoke the spirit of enthusiasm from one end of the land to another. What is the result? Upwards of two months have elapsed since his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, and we will venture to say that, thus far, there never was so much apathy in the Federal ranks. The nomination of Taylor has fallen flat upon the country. It has not, in truth, infused as much of spirit and enthusiasm into the Federal ranks as the name of the oft-beat Henry Clay would have done. The Federal party has split upon the old rock. It has under-estimated, once more, the intelligence of the people of the Union. They are perfectly willing to render to Gen. Taylor all praise for his military services, in a proper way, but they are not prepared to place him in the first civil station in the world, merely because he has proved himself a good soldier. Their intelligence revolts at the idea.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—On the 9th instant, a heterogeneous conglomeration of Abolitionists, "Free Soil" men, Wilmot Provisoists, Agrarians, renegade Democrats, conscience Whigs, white and black together, with divers and sundry other sects of Northern fanatics too numerous to mention, congregated at Buffalo, in the western extremity of New York, for the avowed purpose of organizing a Presidential ticket, in opposition to the regularly nominated candidates of the two great parties of the country. The meeting is represented in the Northern papers to have been a large one. Strange that in this Abolition Convention we should find three or four of the slave States represented. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and, some accounts say, North Carolina, each furnished one of the Vice Presidents of this motley assemblage of fanatics.—After a most exciting session of two or three days, the labors of these traitors to the well-being of our common country, terminated in the nomination of Martin Van Buren, of New York, for the Presidency, and Charles Francis Adams, (son of John Q.) of Massachusetts, for the Vice Presidency. Now this is a seeming union, is it not? The New York Barnburner and the New England Federalist and Abolitionist. What effect this move will have upon the election in November, we cannot possibly, at this moment, predict. We do, however, know and believe that the move will hurt Taylor and Fillmore quite as much as Cass and Butler. Indeed, the Taylor men of the North are already alarmed. Their men are going over by companies and battalions. We regard it, however, as a most infamous and unwholly attempt to sever the links that have so long and happily bound together this glorious Union of ours.

WE clip the following from the Baltimore Sun of Monday last. We wonder if these "Free Soil" people will not soon fraternize with the Mormons. We think they ought: Buffalo Free Soil Convention.—Further dispatches from Buffalo give particulars of the closing scenes of this body. It adjourned on Thursday night, to meet the following morning in prayer. This adjournment may be regarded as final. The nominations were confirmed unanimously, in mass convention. Among the last acts were songs, and the reading of Van Buren's letter. One dispatch only.

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Why didn't our neighbor of the Commercial Review, in noticing the vote in Congress on the Missouri Compromise amendment, (proposed by a Northern Democratic Senator,) state that the four members from free States that voted for it in the House were all democrats; and that not a single Whig from the free States voted for it? Indeed, not a single Whig from the South on any occasion throughout the whole of the late controversy, with the single exception of Mr. Senator Phelps, of Vermont, who voted for the Compromise bill.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Under this head, we find in the Charleston Courier of Tuesday morning, an article abusing Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General, for his "stubborn disposition" in not yielding to the exorbitant demands of Mr. Robinson, President of the Richmond and Frederick Rail Road Company. Why does not the Courier and other papers put this matter on the right shoulders? Those of Mr. Robinson. Does the Courier not know that that "stubborn" man, Mr. Johnson, has been twice sustained by the House of Representatives, by large majorities, in the course he has taken? Would it not be better for a paper of the respectability of the Courier to present the facts as they are in this matter, than to abuse the Postmaster General without the slightest shadow of propriety? We think so. For our own part we would wait a week, rather than see one of the departments of the government bullied by Monque Robinson. Let the public know the facts, Mr. Courier.

THE END OF THE SESSION.—THE SLAVERY QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.—Well, the first session of the 30th Congress has finally adjourned, after a session of eight months and one week. It would be useless for us here to say we feel it would do no good—to speak as we feel about the manner in which grave Senators and the Representatives of the people, consume the time and money of their constituents, day after day and week after week, in political wrangling and speciousness. Fully six out of the eight months of this session have been consumed in making speeches for "Buncombe." When and where will this end? Never, until the people take the matter in hand, and determine to send men as their representatives to the National Legislature who will work—who will do the business of the country. Perhaps the greatest evil attendant upon this system of political wrangling, in which both Houses of Congress spend three-fourths of their time, is the manner in which important business is hurried through the last few days of the session. For example, the Oregon Territorial bill was not finally disposed of until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the very last day but one of the session, and that, too, after a session in the Senate of 24 hours!

But Congress has adjourned without any sort of settlement of the slavery question.—Never, since the days of the Missouri Compromise, now 28 years ago, has this sectional question assumed anything like so threatening an aspect as at this moment! At no period since the adoption of the constitution, has the perpetuity of the Union been in so much danger. We speak this in no light or careless mood. Heaven grant that we may be mistaken. The North seems disposed to force upon the South the alternative of submitting to her dictation, or at once proceeding to the last resort left her—actual resistance.

It will be seen from our Congressional synopsis, that the Oregon bill has been passed into a law, having received the sanction of both Houses of Congress and the President's signature, with the "Wilmot Proviso," and without the Senate's amendment of the Missouri Compromise line. Southern Senators endeavored to defeat this, but were unable.—This, however, cannot properly be regarded as of much importance, one way or the other. Oregon, as the reader doubtless knows, lies North of the Missouri Compromise line, its most Southern boundary being 42 degrees North latitude. Slavery could never exist here at any rate, and therefore many Southern members voted for the bill, both now and two years ago, with the ordinance of 1787 ingrafted upon it California and New Mexico are still without any sort of government. The people of these Territories must do the best they can for themselves. We hope and trust that the good people of both sections of the Union, in the recess of Congress, will calmly reflect upon this most delicate question—slavery or no slavery in the territories—and be prepared to act in a spirit of compromise and fraternal feeling against the first Monday in next December.

SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.—MESSRS. BENTON AND BUTLER.—According to our notions, quite a disgraceful scene occurred in the Senate chamber, on Saturday night, between Messrs. Benton, of Missouri, and Butler, of South Carolina. It seems that in the course of some long executive sessions on the previous week, on the nomination of Gen. Kearney as Brig. General, some resolutions were offered (by Mr. Benton we presume,) in reference to Gen. Kearney; and these, in violation of the rules of the Senate, were published in the New York Herald. Mr. Butler, of S. C., charged that the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri. But with this preamble we will give the Baltimore Sun's report of the scene as it occurred:

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and wished that certain resolutions published in the New York Herald of to-day, (in reference to Gen. Kearney,) which had been offered in executive session, and by the publication of which, he said, the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) He moved to go into executive session, with a view to consider the subject. Messrs. Mason and Berrien seconded the motion.

Mr. Breese denied the right of the Senator to make the motion, while the Oregon bill was pending.

Mr. Benton was in favor of having it proceeded with, and with open doors. He was, for one, determined to sit here, during the Sabbath, rather than the efforts of those who were talking about a dissolution of the Union should succeed.

Mr. Berrien insisted that the action was in order, and should be decided.

Mr. Benton, thought it not proper that the business of the Senate could be interrupted to settle a quarrel between two members. For either Senator from South Carolina, or any other, said that he had done anything dishonorable, he would get the lie in his throat—yes, he would get the lie in his throat—he would have to meet him elsewhere, yes elsewhere, elsewhere.

Mr. Butler was ready to meet him there or anywhere else. [Order, order, order.] Mr. Benton repeated what he had before said: "the lie in the throat," and much confusion and excitement prevailed, with cries of order, order, from all parts of the chamber.

The presiding officer desired Mr. Benton to take his seat, and he did so accordingly.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor, and argued at some length the question of privilege, contending that the motion was not in order, and intimating that it was an effort to defeat the great measure before them. Whether he disagreed with his southern brethren or not, he was disposed to do his duty fairly and without finching.

Mr. Benton said that under a pretext for a secret session a public motion had been made here, by the Senator from South Carolina, directed at him, with a view to attract attention throughout the country. He quarreled with no man—he had fought—he fought once—to the funeral!—to the death!—but he never quarreled.

ton, Foote, Butler, Breese, Benton, Bell, Badger, Metcalfe, Atchison, Westcott and others. Mr. Westcott had the floor at 6 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, when this report was sent to the post-office.

Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Benton, on Monday, and Mr. Benton accepted. Bladenburg was selected as the ground for the meeting. The Police in the meantime got wind of the affair, and both were arrested. A gentleman who left Washington on Tuesday morning informed us that the impression there was that they would fight at any rate—that they would forfeit their bonds. We can only say that the scene was disgraceful, particularly to Mr. Benton, and that both of the honorable gentlemen will be acting very foolishly if they do take it into their heads to shoot at each other.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1848.
Senators Benton and Butler.

Your if is a wonderful word! Col. Benton and "if any man says so and so, why then and in that case" so and so.

This afternoon, by some sort of process, "the distinguished Senator from Missouri" was had up before one of the representatives of the law's majesty, in the shape of a "justice of the peace," so called, and was interrogated concerning anything he may have done, or intended to do, touching the breach of the peace, &c., of the good people. Col. Benton's replies were satisfactory, and of course he was not held in custody. He said no message of a hostile character had passed between the parties to the emette or passage of words in the Senate at such a time, &c. &c. It is little amusing, that bets were freely offered, and odds at that, to the effect that "a fight would be had." As both Senators are honorable men, somewhat in the vale of years, it is to be hoped that wagers may be loosed.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—We cannot think that the following will be uninteresting to the readers of our paper. France and the United States have been on terms of friendship ever since we struck the first blow for liberty, and this renewed evidence of the continuance of friendly feelings between the two great Republics of the world, must be gratifying to every right thinking man:

The following messages were received from the President of the United States on Tuesday the 8th inst:—
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1848.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—
It affords me satisfaction to communicate herewith, for the information of Congress, copies of a decree adopted by the National Assembly of France, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 13th April last, tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government.

JAMES K. POLK.
FRENCH REPUBLIC.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly has unanimously adopted the decree of the following tenor:

ARTICLE I. In the name of the French people, the National Assembly, profoundly touched by the sentiments which dictated the resolution of the Congress of the United States on the 13th April, offers to the American people the thanks of the republic, and the expression of its fraternal affinity.

ARTICLE 2. The Commissioner of Executive power is charged to transmit the present decree to the French legation at Washington, with the order to present it to the American government.

Decreed after deliberation in public session at Paris, on the 25th of May, 1848.
Signed by the President and Secretaries: Buchez Peupin, Leon Robert, F. DeGuey, L. Lacrosse, Emile Pean, Edmund Lafayette. A true copy for transmission: The President and Secretaries. Signed: Marie, F. Berard, Emile Pean, Edmund Lafayette, L. Robert des Ardennes.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, JULES BASTIDE.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was ordered that the foregoing message and decree be entered on the Journal.

VAN BUREN AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—It is very seriously doubted by those who thought to be well informed on the subject, whether Martin Van Buren will accept the nomination of the Buffalo Convention. The Convention put forth some doctrines so ultra, that it was thought in Washington, that "Matty" couldn't go them. We have it from good authority that Mr. Senator Dix has declared that he (one of the leaders of the barn-burners in New York) cannot give his support to the principles put forth at Buffalo, on the 9th inst. At any rate, whether Van Buren accepts or not, the whig party North are far more in danger of suffering from this "free soil" move than the democrats are. This is well known throughout the Northern States.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal Government of Germany.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1848.

It would be entirely out of our power to give even a synopsis of the proceedings of this day and night in either House. We will simply endeavor to place before the reader in our own language what was done.

In the Senate, the civil and diplomatic bill was received from the House, with its action upon the Senate's amendments, and the Senate refused to recede from its amendments. A Committee of Conference was ordered.

The Senate then took up Col. Benton's resolution to pay the proposed report of the debates \$2500 to relinquish his contract, and to select, pay, and authorize the "Union" and "Intelligencer" newspapers to report the proceedings, or rather the debates, in that body.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Post Route bill was then taken up and debated. Several amendments were offered, and some adopted and some rejected. The bill was, for the present, passed over informally.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill for carrying into effect certain stipulations in the late treaty of peace for the payment of claims, was taken up and debated.

The Post Route bill was then taken up and passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate insisted upon the amendments in which the House had refused to concur, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

Mr. Davis presented a report, accompanied by a resolution, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate, at the commencement of the next session, all the information in his possession in regard to the explosion of steam-boilers. Adopted.

The Senate then, on motion, at half-past 10, went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill granting alternate sections of land to certain Rail Roads in Alabama, Florida, &c., was laid on the table by a large vote.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, a committee of conference was appointed on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The same gentlemen reported back the amendments of the Senate to the army appropriation bill, and they were committed to the committee of the Whole.

The Oregon territorial bill, with the amendments of the Senate, was then taken up, and the question being on concurring in the amendments, the question was taken separately.

That giving the veto power to the governor was non-concurred in, 92, to 106.

That inserting the Missouri compromise was non-concurred in, 82, to 121.

That in regard to the mileage of the Delegates, was also non-concurred in.

[So the Senate must recede, or a committee of conference must be appointed, or the bill is lost.]

A message was received from the President, communicating the information called for by a resolution of the House, in regard to the extra pay of Gen. Taylor and Cass, which was put on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stephens moved to reconsider the ordering the message to be printed, with a view to refer the same to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

The vote was reconsidered, 87 to 97, and on the question of reference, without printing, Mr. McLane said he should vote for the affirmative, and he was gratified to have the opportunity to extricate himself from all participation in a movement so disgraceful to the House, by leaving the whole affair in the hands of those on the other side.

The reference was so ordered accordingly.

The River and Harbor Bill, which was taken up, the question being on its passage, which was, by yeas and nays, decided in the affirmative, 118 to 62.

A resolution was adopted, restricting the speeches of all members to ten minutes during the remainder of the session, 80 to 70.

The House then took up the army appropriation bill and passed with some amendments.

The House was then engaged for several hours in a debate on the bill for granting alternate sections of the public lands to aid in the constructing of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Railroad, in the course of which the subject of internal improvements and other questions connected with the next presidency, were again discussed, and the claims and qualifications of the candidates for that high office now in the field, were canvassed with considerable ability, and no little acerbity of feeling. The bill was passed, but was finally laid on the table, 86 to 77.

At about 10 o'clock adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

The Senate was in session continuously from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 24 hours. It was engaged during the whole of this long session in the discussion of the slavery question, as connected with the organization of territorial government in Oregon. On Friday the House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate incorporating the Missouri compromise into the bill, &c. It was returned on this day to the Senate, with the "Wilmot Proviso," and without the Missouri compromise. The whole debate turned upon whether the Senate would recede from its amendments and pass the bill as it came originally from the House. Number of the Southern Senators determined to talk the bill to death—that is, to talk until the session would expire on Monday at 12 o'clock.

They were persuaded from this, however, and after stormy sessions and